

## The Standard.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

The Latest News.—Gen. Lee's Army.  
We are still without full and definite accounts  
from Confederate sources of the late battles at Get-  
tysburg.

Gen. Lee was still, at the latest date, at Hager-  
stown, with his line extended towards the Potomac  
at Williamsport. The Yankee forces are in his  
neighborhood, and thought to be in his front and  
rear. We have had rumors of another great battle  
near Hagerstown, but these rumors are not thus  
far confirmed. It is thought, however, that another  
great conflict cannot be long postponed. Delay  
is dangerous to the Confederates. It enables the  
federals to add to their numbers from all quarters.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last says:  
"The President received a letter from General  
Lee, on Saturday, which puts to rest all anxieties  
in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland,  
and confirms the statements which have been made,  
that our army has been uniformly victorious in its  
encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The  
letter states in effect, that the engagements at Get-  
tysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely,  
in killing and wounding a number exceeding our  
own, and in the capture of a large number of  
prisoners; was a prudent move, not occasioned by  
any success on the part of the enemy, and not  
through any apprehension of contingencies arising  
which might ensure his success at that point. The  
gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy  
was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than  
he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the  
occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated  
by strategy and prudence, as essential to the suc-  
cess of the campaign. The secret involved in this  
movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to de-  
velop in his own good time. The prisoners in our  
hands on the way here, are, we understand,  
estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army  
is in the spirits and excellent condition."

The people would have been better pleased if  
they could have had the word of Gen. Lee's letter.  
From Jackson.—  
News from Jackson to the 14th. Fighting still  
going on between Gen. Grant and Gen. Johnston.  
Considerable loss on both sides.

From Charleston.—  
The Yankees are actively engaged in fortifying  
their position at the south end of Morris' Island.  
Fort Sumter maintains a slow but constant shelling  
of the enemy's position.

From Jackson River.—  
No troops had been landed from the Yankee gun  
boats on the James River up to the 14th. The flo-  
rilla was reported moving up towards City Point  
near Petersburg. The militia of Petersburg and  
vicinity have been called out to meet the enemy.

From the North.—  
As evidence of the loss of the federals in the late  
battles, one of their correspondents states that one  
of their brigades were in 2,100 strong, and came out  
with only 400. Some of the federal papers admit  
their loss to have been 25,000, but they claim that  
the Confederate loss was equal to theirs. The New  
York Herald of a late date says:

"Lee is sending over to the Virginia shore his  
wounded and his supply trains, but no troops have  
yet crossed. Ammunition is being hurried over to  
the Maryland shore, and there is every indication  
that Lee intends to give us battle at Hagerstown.  
His position is an excellent one, and affords better  
opportunities for defensive operations than that oc-  
cupied by us at Gettysburg."

President Davis calls for more Conscripts!  
President Davis has issued his proclamation,  
declaring, in his judgment, that the necessity of the  
public defence requires that every man, capable of  
bearing arms, between the ages of 18 and 45, should  
now be called out to do his duty in defense of his  
country, and in driving back the invaders now  
within the lines of the Confederacy.

He therefore calls out all white residents of the  
Confederate States, between the ages aforesaid, and  
orders all persons subject to this call, not now in  
military service, upon being enrolled to repair forth-  
with to the conscript camps of their respective  
States, under pain of being held and punished as  
deserters. He further orders that it shall be lawful  
for any person embraced within this call to volunteer  
for service before enrollment.

If all male white residents are called for, the  
principals of substitutes, County and State officers  
of all kinds, and the militia generally are included—  
as well as all persons exempted by act of Congress.  
If this be so, the call is not in accordance with law.  
But we prefer to see the call in full before submit-  
ting comments upon it.

The Military Power to be Supreme!  
The Charlotte Bulletin of July 9th says:  
"We are in favor of military law overriding all  
human laws so far as we are engaged in the pres-  
ent war, and with a people who know no law."  
And the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th, no  
doubt speaking for the administration at Richmond,  
says:

"All laws ought to be silent except military law.  
We regard all Judges and Courts, State and Con-  
federate, all Congresses and Legislatures as a nuisance,  
save in so far as they help us to strengthen the  
hands of the commander-in-chief of this Confed-  
eracy."  
There is no interest or institution in the  
country worth mentioning now, except the  
army. The government of the Confederacy is the  
government of the army; and no citizen has any  
rights which can interfere with or impede its effi-  
ciency."

We are not much surprised at these declarations.  
They are just such as we have along told our read-  
ers would be made when the time came. If the  
Enquirer speaks for the President, and if the Presi-  
dent intends to carry out this programme, then he  
will be a despot, and our property, our liberty, and  
our lives will be in his hands. If our State Courts  
and our Legislatures are to be a nuisance except  
when they bend to the will of the commander-in-  
chief, then is that commander-in-chief clothed with  
more power than the Queen of England or the Em-  
peror of France. If these doctrines are to prevail  
they will work a thorough revolution in our system  
of self-government. Constitutions and civil law will  
disappear, and the bloody hand of military power  
will clutch at the throats of a blind, unreason-  
ing, slavish obedience! Are we ready for that?—  
Is North-Carolina a sovereign State?—or is she only  
a province?

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RA LEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY

JULY 22, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 1481

Peace—When shall we have Peace?  
We copy the following from the Raleigh Daily  
Progress of the 15th instant:

"We favor peace because we believe that peace  
now would save slavery, while we very much fear  
that a prolongation of the war will obliterate the  
last vestige of it. We are for peace because there  
has been enough of blood and carnage, enough of  
widows and orphans, heartbroken mothers and sor-  
rowing fathers. We are for peace, because, with an  
implicit faith in Divine teaching, we believe that the  
sins of nations as of individuals will overtake them,  
and that God will avenge himself on this American  
people, if this unnatural, fratricidal butchery is  
suffered to go on. We have nothing to advise,  
nothing to suggest, but we know we but express  
the truth when we declare that the earnest prayer  
of all right thinking men, everywhere, is for peace,  
and that our people, here, in North-Carolina, now  
as several months ago, are in favor of any peace  
that does not enslave and degrade them—any peace  
that is honorable and that respects our rights."

We earnestly hope that the peace element at the  
North will revolt at the great struggle at Gettys-  
burg, and compel the despotism that is consuming  
them to agree to a settlement of the whole matter,  
upon terms that we can accept. They have to  
choose between giving us peace upon our own terms,  
and fighting on, for we have three or four hundred  
thousand men in the field and can fight for years  
yet.

The horizon is dark and gloomy, people are  
thoughtful and anxious, and men are eagerly asking  
what is to come. We have no comfort for any one,  
for our perils are great and our future is gloomy.  
Let every man put himself on a war footing and  
nervous his arm and steel his heart for the trying  
scenes through which he is to pass."

We agree with our contemporaries in much of the  
above. But we have no idea that we can obtain  
"peace upon our own terms." The most powerful  
nations seldom succeed in doing that. What the  
great mass of our people desire is a cessation of  
hostilities, and negotiations. If they could reach  
that point they would feel that the conflict of arms  
would not be renewed, and that some settlement  
would be effected which would leave them in the  
future in the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and hap-  
piness."

It is a great crime, especially at a time like this,  
to conceal the truth from the people. We intend  
to tell them the truth as far as we know it, let the  
consequences be what they may.

From the beginning of the war to the present the  
enemy has slowly but surely gained upon us; and  
but for the extraordinary endurance and courage of  
our troops, his flag would now be floating at the  
capital of every State. We have lost Missouri, Ky-  
rland, Louisiana, Tennessee, the Mississippi valley,  
Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and considerable por-  
tions of other States. Vicksburg has fallen, as we fear,  
and many months ago would. Port Hudson has fallen.  
Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah will probably go  
next. Gen. Lee is attempting to retire from Mary-  
land with his spoils, but no substantial victory has  
crowned his arms. We are weaker to-day than  
when he crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Our  
recruits in the way of conscripts will scarcely keep  
our regiments full, and we cannot hope to add ma-  
terially to our forces. Our fighting population is  
pretty well exhausted. Every body knows this—  
The North knows it, and so does Europe. On the  
contrary, our enemies, flushed with triumph, have  
a large army in the field, and their President has  
just called for three hundred thousand more. He  
will get them. The movement on Pennsylvania by  
Gen. Lee, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hud-  
son, have hushed all clamors for peace in the North,  
and have handed the people there as one man for  
the prosecution of the war. We have nothing to  
hope for from foreign nations, and just as our cause  
is, we see no indications that Providence is about to  
interpose in our behalf. The war, then, will go on.  
One side or the other must conquer. Will five mil-  
lions of whites conquer twenty millions of the same  
race? Will they conquer a peace on the very soil  
of these twenty millions? Not in any event, if  
these twenty millions possess ordinary manhood and  
will fight. They fought at Sharpsburg and at Get-  
tysburg, and they would do so at the latter place—  
Northern troops are not cowards—they fight nobly  
as well as Southern troops. We cannot achieve  
signal victories over them on their own soil.

What then? If the worst is destined to over-  
take us, would it not be wise and prudent to take  
less than the worst, provided we could do so com-  
pactly with honor?

The Richmond Enquirer recently declared that  
there were but two roads before the South—one, to  
invade the North and conquer a peace, and the other,  
to restore or reconstruct the old government.  
That paper was either indulging in vain speculations  
as to the future, or it will be prepared to abandon  
the contest if Gen. Lee should fail in his efforts  
to conquer a peace by invading the North. To aban-  
don the contest, or to attempt to endure the pres-  
ence of Northern armies on our soil, and to resist  
them only by guerrilla warfare, is most probably  
to be conquered. It does not follow that a nation  
is not conquered because all its troops, or a con-  
siderable portion of them are not whipped or cap-  
tured. Whipped we have never been, and never  
will be, but we may be overcome by mere physical  
force. Such was the fate of Poland, Hungary, and  
Ireland. It is no disgrace to a people to be over-  
powered by mere brute force, if they resist man-  
fully and desperately. No troops since civilization  
commenced have fought with more courage, or con-  
stancy, or ardor than the Southern troops. Their  
future, and the future of the country for which  
they are still contending, can never be, in any  
event, otherwise than respectable and honorable  
among nations. We grope in the dark like child-  
ren looking for the designs, and endeavoring to in-  
terpret the workings of Providence in the affairs  
of nations. The birth of a nation on this planet is  
a great event. The decay and death of a nation is  
a great event. If it should please Him to build up  
and perpetuate this new nation of Confederate  
States, He will do it; if not, He will not do it—  
That is all we know about it.

It is time to consult reason and common sense,  
and to discard prejudice and passion. Our people  
must look at and act upon things as they are, and  
not as they would have them. They must remem-  
ber that they are sovereign—that they are the masters  
of that they administer the government—that the  
government was established by them, for their ben-  
efit; and they must not be afraid to utter their  
opinions freely and boldly. If they want continued  
wasting, bloody war, let them say so; if they want  
peace, let them say so, and let them state the terms  
on which they would have it. That peace cannot  
be attained by fighting merely is now apparent to  
all.

In the language of a highly intelligent friend  
who writes us from a County bordering on the  
South-Carolina line, (from whom we should like to  
hear at some length,) "the people are tired of this  
awful war. It must end at some time, and there  
must be a starting point to an end. Let our next  
Congressional elections turn on the proposition that  
Congress shall appoint commissioners to meet others  
on the part of Lincoln, to make an honest effort  
to stay the effusion of blood by an honorable ad-  
justment. Let what these commissioners may do  
be submitted to the people. If they approve it,  
peace will be the result; if they reject it, the war  
will be renewed and continued indefinitely." If an  
honorable peace were tendered by the South, and  
rejected by the North, desperation would then nerve  
every Southern arm, and our people would share a  
common fate and fill a common grave. But this  
awful result, it seems to us, may be averted. It  
may do much good, and can do no harm to talk—  
to negotiate, or to pave the way to negotiations while  
we fight.

We spoke just now of the worst befalling our  
people as the result of this war. What is the worst?  
It would be the condition of provincial de-  
pendence on the federal government, each State be-  
ing ruled by a military Governor as Tennessee is,  
and the emancipation and arming of our slaves in  
our midst. That would be the worst. If the war  
continues it is not likely that this will happen—  
Judging the future by the past—and we have no  
other means of judging—we fear it will. What  
then? Must we rush on to our doom? Must the  
sword still wave, and the strong arm of physical  
force still exert itself, and no effort be made by men-  
tal and moral means to close the war? Why, North-  
American savages sometimes bury the tomahawk  
and meet together to smoke the pipe of peace. Are  
we of the North and South—Christians as we pro-  
fess to be—more savage than the savages?

These are sad truths, but we feel it to be our duty  
to lay them before our readers. We do not censure  
others for entertaining their own opinions, and we  
have a right to express ours without censure  
from friend or foe. But censure, and even the  
grossest abuse we feel sure we shall incur; yet  
"none of these things move us," when we know  
we are speaking the truth, for the sake of humanity  
and liberty, in the name of the people themselves,  
who ought to be, if they are not practically, the  
masters of us all.

Gov. Graham passed through this place on Wed-  
nesday morning last with his son, Capt. William A.  
Graham, Jr., of the cavalry, who was severely  
wounded in the leg in one of the late battles. Gov.  
G. has, we believe, five sons in the service.

We publish to-day the list of casualties in the 5th  
and 13th regiments. We have also received from  
Lieut. Col. Speer of the 28th, a list of the casualties  
in that regiment, which shall appear in our next—  
There were of this regiment fourteen killed, one  
hundred and seventeen wounded, and ninety-four  
missing. Col. Speer says that a large portion of the  
missing are killed. Col. Lowe was wounded severely,  
and Col. Speer, Maj. Stowe, and Adj't. Folger,  
slightly.

The 47th, 26th, and 14th.—These regiments—  
the two former belonging to Gen. Pettigrew's, and  
the latter to General Rameau's brigade—suffered  
greatly in the Gettysburg battles. Wake County  
has four companies in the 47th, one in the 26th, and  
two in the 14th. The 47th was commanded by Col.  
G. H. Faribault, who was wounded; the 26th, (Gov.  
Vance's old regiment,) by Col. Burgwyn, who was  
killed; and the 14th, formerly Col. Daniel's, by  
Col. Bennett, reported wounded.

We learn that all of the Raleigh Rifles and Oak  
City Guards, with the exception of Capt. Jones and  
Lieutenants Bryan, Hardie, and Bevers, were killed  
or wounded, and made prisoners.

A letter from an officer of the 47th, who was  
wounded, dated Winchester, July 9th, to his father  
in this City, says:

"We have lost more than two-thirds of our re-  
giment, killed and wounded. You never saw any-  
thing like it, thousands of killed and wounded all  
over the ground. Our regiment is ruined forever,  
nearly all killed, wounded and missing. I can't  
give you a list of killed now, for I don't know.  
Calvin Rabon, Buck Wilson, both of Turner Med-  
lin's sons and James Sneed, all killed, and a great  
many others. Doved Honeycutt, badly wounded;  
James Dew, wounded."

We have been kindly furnished with the follow-  
ing letter, written by an officer of the 47th to his  
parents in this City:

CAMP OF THE 47th REG'T. N. C. T.,  
HAVERSTOWN, MD., JULY 10, 1863.  
MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER.—Thank God I  
am once more permitted to write you, and let you  
know that I have been spared through the hard  
fighting of the 1st and 8th of July at Gettysburg.  
I came out unhurt, with the exception of a  
slight graze on the middle finger of my right  
hand. I was shocked by a shell also. We have to  
mourn the loss of many thousands of our poor  
soldiers, who have fought their last fight. In our  
company, O. Sgt. E. O. N. Green and private Han-  
sel Poole were killed instantly, on the 1st of July.  
Capt. Ireland's arm was shot off, and he has since  
died. Several of the men were wounded, but not  
seriously.

On July 8th, Lt. Norfleet was wounded severely,  
if not mortally, and Corp'l George Udey killed. Lt.  
Whiting, Sgt. L. M. Green, and Corp'l R. B. Bed-  
dingfield were wounded and left on the field. Lieut.  
W. was shot in head, Sgt. G. in face, and Corp'l  
B. struck by shell and whether killed or not.  
Privates John Done, Nicholas Gill, John Johnson,  
Geo. W. Parlin, J. W. Pilkerton and Joe Woodard  
are missing. Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crandup and  
Adjutant Powell were seen to fall, and have not  
been since heard from. Jim Andrews was wounded  
and left on the field.

The officers missing from the Regiment are Lieut.  
Evans, Whiting, Drake, Joyner, Newsum, Watson,  
Capt. Davis, Lt. Col. Graves, Major Crandup and Ad-  
jutant Powell.

The following are the officers wounded and taken  
off the field: Col. G. H. Faribault, slightly in right  
arm; Lt. Westray Bunn, Perry, Norfleet, Ray,  
Robinson, Gill, Tunstall, Williamson, Womble,  
Jones, Rogers and Capt. Faucett. Lt. Rogers is  
slightly wounded in the leg and is with his com-  
pany.

Sergeants Syne and Hall, and Geo. Moore and Ed-  
ward Williams are safe, as are Deems Smith and Brag-  
gus Ruth of the 14th Reg't, had his arm amputated  
at the shoulder. Billy Hayes is safe.  
Geo. Pettigrew was wounded in the left arm, and  
had his shirt shot under him.

The following are the quotations of the Northern  
stock and money market:  
American Gold, 85 1/2 a 86; Tennessee 6 1/2, 6 1/4;  
North-Carolina 6 1/2, 6 1/4; Missouri 6 1/2, 6 1/4.

Latest Northern News.  
We have below some items of Northern news from  
their papers of the latest dates received in Rich-  
mond.

The latest intelligence from the granite says that  
the Federals were massing their troops, and that there  
was an immediate prospect for another battle. A  
dispatch from Washington, dated on the 10th, says  
that the last accounts from the front, the two  
armies were not ten miles apart. Lee's army  
was near Hagerstown, to Williamsport, and  
Boonville, on the way from Boonville on the two  
roads to Lee. Our advance was six miles be-  
hind.

The rebels were strongly fortified in and around  
Boonville. Both the lower bridges over the  
Potomac were in their hands, and the light must soon  
begin.

A dispatch from Frederick says:  
"To-morrow, in all probability, will be an event-  
ful day. Demolitory artillery firing and cavalry  
reconnoissances have continued since last evening  
until this afternoon, in order to feel for the posi-  
tion of the enemy, and to place our troops accord-  
ingly. The fight will take place, it is believed,  
near Williamsport. I cannot now give the position  
of our forces."

Lee cannot cross the river even if he had the  
means and a clear way before him; he is too hard  
pressed by Meade, and must keep every man on this  
side to resist an attack.

A dispatch to the New York Times, says:  
"The Potomac is yet too high for Lee to attempt a  
crossing of his infantry. They are trying to above  
a portion of their force and their wounded across the  
river at Sheppardstown."

The rebels are running the greater portion of their  
train into a valley near Williamsport, and covered  
them by artillery posted on the south side of the  
Potomac.

A dispatch to the New York Times says:  
"Lee is massing the remnants of his army on the  
old battle field of Antietam. Prisoners state that his  
ammunition is nearly exhausted, and that in case  
he is attacked by our forces he will be obliged to  
rely almost exclusively upon the bayonet."

The rebels were drawn up in line of battle this  
morning at a place called Benedict, 3 1/2 miles from  
Boonville, on the road to Hagerstown. From  
there they extended towards the Potomac, in the vi-  
cinity of Bakersville. They are throwing up  
works in the vicinity of Fairplay, and probably will  
await our attack. Another desperate battle may  
be expected in the next two days. Our forces are  
now so disposed that a collision may occur almost  
any day.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the situation  
of the two armies, says, editorially:  
"We are still assured that another great battle  
is impending. Lee has concentrated his forces about  
Hagerstown, thereby commanding the roads which  
cover about West Virginia. He has a strong line  
to repel an attack, and a convenient one to  
cover the transit of his men and trains to the south  
side of the river. One of our correspondents says,  
however, that Lee is so hard pressed by General  
Meade that he cannot cross, even if he had the  
means. There is some difference of opinion as to  
the locality where the expected collision will oc-  
cur, one of our correspondents naming Williams-  
port, and the other suggesting the old ground at  
Antietam. Some point between the two will  
probably be the scene of a constant skirmishing  
going on between our cavalry and the troops on Lee's  
flank."

Where General Meade's army is and what he is  
doing, it is not for us to say. They are, however,  
at the right place and at just the right work. If  
it is found possible to fight another pitched battle,  
General Meade will not hesitate to take the risk,  
but if he concludes, on the other hand, that it will  
be best to cut up Lee's army by piece meal, he will,  
without doubt, take the responsibility of pursuing  
that course. In either case he is entitled to and  
should receive the popular support.

In the meantime, the government is supporting  
the army of the Potomac in the most prompt and  
energetic manner. Every thing in that respect is  
moving on just as it should move. The same wise  
policy that strengthened General Grant in his great  
struggle at Vicksburg, is brought to bear in favor  
of the army of the Potomac. Every hour is adding  
to the probability of Lee's ill-adviced campaign ter-  
minating in a crushing disaster to him, to his army,  
and to the rebellion.

Cannonading was heard all along the line during  
the day, but no general engagement has taken place.  
General Lee was at Hagerstown last evening—  
Generals Early and Ewell were holding the place  
with a large force, and are fortifying the eminences  
around the town.

The rebel line extends from a point east of Ha-  
gerstown to beyond St. Paul, on the National  
turnpike.

The bridges over Antietam creek have all been  
destroyed, and the rebels are in position on the  
other side, fortifying.

Our cavalry are scouring the country and cap-  
turing rebel wagon trains. Over three hundred  
wagons, well loaded, were captured yesterday by  
Captain Boyd. Some have escaped over the Potomac,  
which is still very high.

It is believed that all the bridges over the She-  
nandoah route to Richmond have been destroyed  
by our cavalry forces in Virginia.

Nothing is definitely known of the number of  
rebels this side of the Potomac, or of the amount  
of ammunition in their possession. But it is gener-  
ally believed, from the preparations making, that  
they will fight with the utmost desperation before  
surrendering. A general engagement is momentarily  
expected.

Of course, the Yankee capital held a great jubilee  
over the news of the fall of Vicksburg. Secretary  
Stanton called and gave a salute of one hundred guns.  
The bridges were thrown to the breeze from all the  
government buildings and offices. At 8 P. M. a  
crowd assembled in front of the National Hotel,  
and marched up Pennsylvania avenue, headed by  
the Marine Band, to the Executive Mansion, and  
serenaded and enthusiastically cheered the Presi-  
dent, with repeated cheers for General Grant.  
The President appeared at the window, amid loud  
cheers, and spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens—I am very glad indeed to see  
you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for  
this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty  
God for the occasion on which you have called."  
[Cheers.] How long ago is it? Eighty odd years  
since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the  
history of the world a nation, by its representatives,  
assembled and declared as a self-evident truth, 'that  
all men are created equal.' [Cheers.] That was  
the birthday of the United States of America. Since  
that time we have had several very peculiar  
recognition. The two most distinguished men  
in the framing and support of the Declaration were  
Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having  
penning it and the other sustaining it the most forci-  
bly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who  
sustained it being elected President and Vice Presi-  
dent. Fifty years after they put their  
hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take  
both from this stage of action. This was indeed an  
extraordinary and remarkable event in our history.  
Another President, five years after, was called from  
this stage of existence on the same day and month  
of the year; and now in this last Fourth of July  
past, when we have a significant rebellion at the  
bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the  
principles that all men are created equal, we have  
the surrender of the most powerful position and  
army on that very day, [cheers], and not only so,  
but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near  
Gettysburg, through three days, so rapidly fought that  
they might be called one great battle on the first,  
second and third of the month of July; and on the  
fourth the cohorts of those who opposed the declara-

tion that all men are created equal, "turned tail"  
and run. [Long continued cheers.] Gentlemen,  
this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a  
speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy  
of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms  
of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers  
who have fought in the cause of the Union and lib-  
erty of their country from the beginning of the  
war. These are trying occasions, not only in suc-  
cess, but for the want of success. I dislike to men-  
tion the name of one single officer, lest I might do  
wrong to those I might forget. Recent events  
bring up glorious names, and particularly promi-  
nent ones; but these I will not mention. Having  
said this much, I will now take my leave."

At the close of the President's speech the crowd  
proceeded to the War Department, and serenaded  
and cheered Mr. Stanton. The Secretary appeared  
on the steps, and made a short, stirring speech. He  
said that something under two years ago, on re-  
ceipt of an offer of conditional surrender from a  
rebel army, the General in command replied: "I  
propose to move immediately on your works." The  
same General again moved on the enemy's works,  
and the result is Vicksburg. He paid many flat-  
tering compliments to General Grant, also to Gen.  
Meade. He concluded by saying, "The same  
strategy, the same bravery, the same indomitable  
zeal, which have driven the enemy from the banks  
of the Mississippi, and the banks of the Susquehanna,  
will, in a very short period, drive every armed  
rebel from the field, and every Copperhead to his  
den."

The Secretary next introduced Major General  
Halleck, who was received with applause. He  
alluded to the time when he first took command of  
the Western army, two years ago. Since then  
Grant had been under his command. He had  
fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories. He  
was in Vicksburg on the fourth, he will be in Port  
Hudson to-morrow or next day. [Renewed cheer-  
ing.]

After General Halleck finished speaking, he was  
succeeded by Messrs. Wilkinson, Wilson and War-  
ren, who gave an account of Gen. Grant's career;  
and the Jim Lane branch from the main crowd  
called on Mr. Seward, who spoke some minutes.

Mr. Seward said, that in his efforts to crush the  
rebellion, he had abandoned party and friends, and  
had taken Andrew Johnson as his file leader. He  
spoke of his devotion to the country, and added  
that no human being could ever make him the re-  
cipient of any favor from the nation after the close  
of the rebellion. He had determined that, for one,  
he would not be swayed from his path by the lust  
for power, under which patriotism was so blighted.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.  
Fifth North-Carolina Regiment.  
The following is a list of casualties in the 5th  
regiment N. C. troops, at the battle of Gettysburg,  
Pennsylvania:

Killed—1st Lt. Matthew J. Malone, Co. D; 2d Lt.  
C. O. Rawls, Co. G; 3d Lt. W. A. Carr, Co. E. Pri-  
vates: T. Womble, Co. A; Corp'l J. S. Morgan, Co. B;  
Privates R. H. Blount, W. H. Jackson, G. W. Wil-  
liams, L. Worrell, J. King, Co. B; W. D. Bridges, L. H.  
Jones, Co. C; Sergeants J. M. Miller, Wm. Steele, Private  
Geo. Waller, Co. E; N. Ehrhardt, D. L. Williams, J. G.  
Clifford, M. P. Morgan, Co. G; S. Riley, Co. I; J. Al-  
len, J. M. Hedges, Tobias Cruise, Geo. Keith, Aaron  
Bohman, Isaac Zahnart, Co. K.

Wounded—Captain S. B. West, commanding regi-  
ment; shoulder; Lieut. F. J. Haywood, Adj't. buttocks  
and thigh.

Company A—Lt. H. H. Smith, finger; Sergeants S. A.  
Rose, arm; S. B. Bond, hand; Corp'l J. W. Monk, side;  
J. M. Fox, leg; Privates N. K. Goodwin, shoulder;  
Robert Adkinson, head; N. M. Braddy, hip; T. T.  
Burke, arm and head; J. Smith, hip; N. Sismore,  
arm and head; W. B. Anthony, thigh; N. Gee, arm;  
H. L. Webster, thigh; Levi Cook, neck; C. F. Har-  
per, leg; E. Kincaid, J. F. Bond, head.

Company B—Lt. J. F. Cross, shoulder; Corp'l J. Hays,  
face and leg; R. W. Hays, head; B. F. Willey, arm  
and thigh; Privates J. A. Howell, arm; Calvin Hays,  
shoulder; P. E. Matthews, head; B. F. Thompson,  
shoulder; B. F. Powell, do; D. Knight, do; John  
Parker, stomach; L. Draper, neck; R. A. Saunders,  
thigh and shoulder; R. H. Knight, do.

Company C—2d Lt. H. L. Watson, head; Sgt. J. K. Whitley,  
hip; Corp'l A. Creech, hand; Privates W. Garner,  
shoulder; K. Brown, neck and hand; D. W. Lee,  
shoulder; W. N. Harper, Jones Faulk, arm; N. Faulk,  
shoulder; B. N. Dean, neck; Jas. Dean, hip;  
Durham, hand and arm; N. Corbett, wrist; U. Jones,  
arm; J. H. Hudson, arm and side; L. Sasser, wrist  
and face; B. Massingill, eye; W. B. Jovvingman,  
shoulder; Wm. Rains, hip; J. H. Williams, face; G.  
R. Pool, head; J. Ford, hand.

Company D—Sergeant J. W. Barrow, thigh; Private G. E. Yart,  
neck.

Company E—Lt. M. F. Hunt, head; Lt. R. C. West, shoulder;  
Sergeant D. O. Basinger, abdomen; Corp'l John Spott,  
thigh; Privates W. J. Bond, head; P. Cunningham,  
leg; G. S. Council, thigh; J. N. Morgan, hand; G.  
W. Long, foot; D. H. Hewitt, side; Wm. Ridgely,  
hand.

Company F—2d Lt. W. A. Riddick, hand; Corp'l C.  
Hobbs, testicles; Privates J. F. Endrey, shoulder;  
M. M. Endry, arm, head and knee; J. Peck, head;  
R. Carter, leg; J. D. Whitley, back; G. W. Gately,  
breast; A. S. Barringer, breast; W. Almond, hand;  
G. Kizer, breast.

Company G—Capt. M. Taylor, abdomen; 1st Lt. T. D.  
Deane, buttocks; Corp'l J. Pennington, leg; pri-  
vates G. A. Barringer, arm; J. Robbins, head;  
J. Lock, both feet; J. J. Bond, jaw; W. L.  
Light, arm; R. Watson, chest and side; J. Anderson,  
leg; W. Dickson, leg; M. Mason, leg; B. L. Collett,  
D. Baker, arm; W. A. Williams, leg and mouth;  
J. T. Weaver, hand.

Company H—2d Lt. R. Cooper, breast; Sgt. B. Powell